

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1781.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of
Dec. 9, 1780.

**DECLARATION of the king of
Denmark and Norway to the courts of
London, Versailles and Madrid.**

F the most exact and perfect
neutrality, with the most reg-
ular navigation and the most
inviolable respect to treaties,
could have kept free the com-
merce of the subjects of the king of Den-
mark and Norway from the inroads of
the powers with whom he is at peace,
free and independent, it would not be
necessary to take measures to insure to his
subjects that liberty to which they have
the most incontrovertible right. The
king of Denmark has always founded his
glory and his grandeur upon the esteem
and confidence of the neighbouring peo-
ple. It has been his rule from the begin-
ning of his reign, to testify to all the
powers his friends, a conduct the most
capable of convincing them of his pacific
intentions, and of his desire to contribute
to the general happiness of Europe. His
proceedings have always been conformable
to these principles, against which noth-
ing can be alleged; he has not, till
now, addressed himself but to the powers
at war, to obtain a redress of his griefs,
and he has never wanted moderation in
his demands, nor acknowledgments when
they have received the success they de-
served; but the neutral navigation has
been too often molested, and the most
innocent commerce of his subjects too
frequently troubled, so that the king
finds himself obliged to take proper mea-
sures to assure to himself and his allies the
safety of commerce and navigation, and
the maintenance of the inseparable rights
of liberty and independence. It is the du-
ties of neutrality are sacred, the law of
nations has also its rights, avowed by all
impartial powers, established by custom,
and founded upon equity and reason. A
nation independent and neuter does not
lose by the war, because peace exists be-
tween her and the belligerent powers,
without receiving or being obliged to fol-
low the laws of either of them: she is al-
lowed to follow, in all places (contraband
excepted) the traffic which she would
have a right to do if peace existed with all
Europe as it exists with her. The king
pretends to nothing beyond what the
neutrality allows him. This is his rule,
and that of his people; and the king can-
not accord to the principle, that a power
at war has a right to interrupt the com-
merce of his subjects. He thinks it due
to himself and his subjects, faithful ob-
servers of these rules, and to the powers
at war themselves, to declare to them the
following principles, which he has always
held, and which he will always avow and
maintain, in concert with the emperors of
all the Russias, whose sentiments he finds
entirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral vessels have a right to
navigate freely from port to port, even
between the courts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the subjects of the
powers at war shall be free in neutral ves-
sels, except such as are deemed contra-
band.

III. That nothing is to be understood
under the denomination of contraband,
that is not expressly mentioned as such in
the third article of his treaty of commerce
with Great Britain in the year 1670, and
the 6th and 9th articles of his treaty of
commerce with France in the year 1743;
and the king will actually maintain those
rules with those powers with whom he
has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a
port blocked up, into which no vessel can
enter without evident danger, on account
of vessels of war stationed there, which
form an effectual blockade.

V. That these principles serve for rules
in procedure, and that justice shall be ex-
peditionously rendered, after the rules of
the sea, conformable to treaty and usage
received.

VI. His majesty does not hesitate to de-
clare that he will maintain these principles,
with the honour of his flag, and the li-
berty and independence of the commerce
and navigation of his subjects; and that
it is for this purpose he has armed a part
of his navy, although he is desirous to pre-
serve, with all the powers at war, not
only a good understanding, but all the
friendship which the neutrality can admit
of. The king will never recede from these
principles, unless he is forced to it: he
knows the duties and the obligation,
he respects them as he does his treaties,
and desires no other than to maintain
them. His majesty is persuaded, that the
belligerent powers will acknowledge the
justice of his motives, that they will be
as averse as himself to doing any thing
that may oppress the liberties of mankind;
and that they will give orders to their
admiralty, and to their officers, confor-
mable to the principles above recited,
which tend to the general happiness and
interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the king of Sweden
to the same courts was to the same effect.
In the above declaration the king of Den-
mark discovers his intentions are to
abide by the former treaties between
Great-Britain and his own kingdom,
and the following additional instruction
enumerates the articles which are de-
clared to be contraband.

To this declaration the king of Sweden
has acceded.

An additional instruction to all ships of
war, and privateers, that have or may
have letters of mart against the French
king, or the king of Spain, their vas-
sals or subjects, or others inhabiting
within any of their countries, territo-
ries, or dominions, or against any
other enemies rebellious subjects of the
crown of Great-Britain.—Given at our
court of St. James's, the 15th of Sep-
tember 1780, in the twentieth year of
our reign.

GEORGE REX.

"That in conformity to an explanato-
ry article of the treaty of alliance and
commerce between England and Den-
mark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11,
1780, which hath been lately concluded
and agreed upon between us and the king
of Denmark, all sorts of arms and things
thereto belonging, as muskets, mortars,
polards, bombs, grenades, faucifles, car-
riages, relis, bandoliers, powder, match,
saltpetre, bullets, pikes, swords, head-
pieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, jave-
lins, horses, holsters, belts, and generally
all other implements of war; as also ship
timber, pitch, tar, resin, copper in sheets,
sail cloth, cordage, and generally every
thing that is used in the equipment of
ships (except unwrought iron and fir
planks) laden in Danish ships, and bound
to the enemies country, are accounted
contraband goods; but fish and fesh,
fresh or salted, wheat or other grain,
flour, oil, wine, and generally every
thing that serves for the nourishment and
sustenance of life, laden in Danish ships,
and bound to the enemies country, are
not accounted contraband, provided that

the places to which they are bound, are
not besieged or blocked up.

By his majesty's command,
STORMONT."

M A D R I D, Sept. 4.

Mr. Jay, the intended minister of the
United States of America, still remains
here, with Mr. Carmichael his secretary.

L O N D O N, Aug. 17.

The last ship from the Musquito shore
brings accounts that the English settle-
ment in that quarter was entirely ruined
and broke up. The natives, Indians and
blacks were entire masters of the settle-
ment, all the whites had gone to the
island of Rattan, where they were in a
miserable situation for want of provisions
and necessaries when this last vessel failed.

Orders are sent to Ireland to take up
20,000 tons of shipping with all possible
expedition, for the service of the mer-
chants.

Two transports are now loading at the
Tower with ordnance stores, supposed to
be destined for America.

Sept. 23. The brigantine Congress,
from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, having
been taken off Newfoundland, by the
Vestal, captain Keppel, of 32 guns, with
a mail from the congress, under the care
of Mr. Henry Laurens, their late presi-
dent, he was shifted on board the frigate
with his dispatches, his secretary, and
another rebel gentleman, landed at
Portsmouth, and he is safely lodged in
the tower of London.

Oct. 11. So precipitate and unadvised
were the ministry in the commitment of
Mr. Laurens, that after he was sent to
the tower, a consultation was held on the
propriety of the measure. It lasted for
five hours, and it is a fact, that some of
the men, who are intrusted with the go-
vernment of this country, went into a
serious deliberation, in order to determine
whether they should take the advice of
the president of the council, or the lord
chancellor. It was decided in favour of
the latter, and a messenger was dispatched
at midnight with dispatches to him at
Bath, where he now is. The above
anecdote, which may be depended on as
a truth, affords a tolerable picture of the
present system. Such is the indecision,
and such the absurdity of all their mea-
sures. Their occasional exertions are the
effects of rashness;—their inactivity is de-
liberate;—it might be added also that it
is wise; for when they deviate into action
they are doomed to repentance. Till
they are instructed by the lord chancellor,
they are utterly ignorant either of the
propriety of the step they have already
taken, or of the measures they ought to
adopt in consequence thereof.

We are given to understand, that go-
vernment are not in possession of any A-
merican papers of importance. Those
which relate to the situation of their fi-
nances, resources, and European connex-
ions, were sunk by Mr. Laurens on the
capture of the vessel. The packet which
was recovered, contained chiefly letters
to different gentlemen on the continent,
respecting commercial transactions; and
they have afforded government no lights
from which they may discover the plans
or operations of the enemy.

T R E N T O N, Dec. 30.

About a fortnight since the grand A-
merican army went into winter quarters
on the North-river, and in the eastern
parts of this state. Head quarters is estab-
lished at New-Windfor.

We hear that a packet in 30 days from
London, arrived lately in New-York har-

bour. She was anchored off in the stream, and no person except the captain was suffered to go on shore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is said she brought important dispatches, after the delivery of which, she immediately put to sea.

A correspondent assures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch and also the Portuguese have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet so well ascertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negotiations for a general pacification will take their rise from the politics of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuses to persist it will be like the rest of her blind and deluded conduct.

ANNAPOLIS, January 5.

We are requested to insert the following lines, addressed to those AMERICAN LADIES, who have lately distinguished their patriotism, in generously contributing to the relief of the soldiery.

"The attempt is praise."

ALL hail! superior sex, exalted fair,
Mirrors of virtue, heav'n's peculiar care!
Form'd to inspire and enoble man,
The immortal finish of creation's plan;
Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier's blessing and the patriot's bays!

For fame's first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain'd to own it decks the female breast;

While partial prejudice is quite disarm'd,
And e'en pale envy with ecstasium charin'd;
Freedom no more shall droop her languid head,

Nor dream supine, or sloth's lethargic bed
No more sit weeping with the vet'ran band,
These virtuous brave protectors of her land,

Who nobly daring, stem despotic sway,
And shine the patriot wonders of the day:
For lo! these sons her glorious race renew,
Cheer'd by such gifts, and smiles and pray'rs, from—you—

More precious treasure in the soldier's eye,
Than all the wealth Potosi's mines supply,
Or costly gems th'enlivening fun awakes—
They prize the offerings for the donors' sakes.

And hence, ye sister angels of each state,
Their honest bosoms glow with joy elate,
Their gallant hearts with gratitude expand,

And trebly feel the bounties of your hand;
And wing'd for you their benedictions rise,

Warm from the soul, and grateful to the skies!
Nor theirs alone: th' historian patriots find,

Shall feel the gen'rous virtue you're inspir'd;
Invent new epithets to warm their page,

And bid you live admir'd from age to age;
With sweet applauses dwell on ev'ry name,
Endear your mem'ries, and embalm your fame;

And thus the future bards shall soar sublime,
And waft you glorious down the stream of time,

The breeze of panegyric swell each sail,
And plaudits pure perfume th' encreasing gale;
Then freedom's ensign, thus inscrib'd, shall wave—

"The patriot females who their country save,"

'Till time's abyss, absorb'd in heav'nly lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praise.

A SOLDIER.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Dec. 27, 1780.

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorized to settle the accounts of the contractors for horses and waggons pur-

chased or hired, or received from nonjurors, agreeable to chapters the 25th and 27th of June session last, and that he be directed to allow such of the contractors as appear to him to have conducted themselves properly in the execution of the trust reposed in them, for each horse or wagon by them purchased or received, five dollars and one third of the new emission, as a compensation for their trouble, and that he allow their reasonable expences in coming to Annapolis, for the purpose of obtaining money or settling their accounts, as well as all actual necessary expences incurred by them in the execution of their duty; but no contractor shall be paid the above allowance, before he returns to the clerk of this house, or the auditor-general aforesaid, a list of the waggons or horses furnished by nonjurors, and the names of the nonjurors who furnished each of the same, and also a list of waggons and horses by him purchased, and of whom and at what price respectively, on account of the public.

Extract from the minutes,
FREDERICK GREEN, Clk.

This Gazette will be published for the future every Thursday.

Annapolis, December 21, 1780.

BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Chesapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of February, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Esq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Esq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A description of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be stopped, if presented for payment.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting within any of my enclosures with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1781.

THERE is in my custody, a negro man, committed as a runaway by the name of JACK, who says he belongs to Mr. Robert Knox, in Charles county, near Maryland-Point, and that he came from a plantation in Virginia. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

T. HARWOOD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legislature, for the support of the christian religion in that parish, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Darnall, near Mount Pleasant, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 and a half hands high, 3 white feet, and a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand, lame in one of his shoulders. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has served 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that business. No other motive than his having attempted to escape to the enemy induces the proprietor to dispose of him. Any person desirous to purchase is requested to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, STOP THE THIEF.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.

ON Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, was stolen out of the house of the subscriber, sundry wearing apparel, consisting of one striped and flowered callico gown, one striped red and white printed linen ditto, interperred with a purple berry and leaf, one coarse striped black and white stamped cotton ditto, one striped purple and white ditto and apron, one spotted red and white ditto and apron, and one pompadour chimzo ditto, two fine white linen shirts, one ruffled and one plain, marked T. I. No. 2, two ozabrigs table clothes, marked T. I. No. 2, one woman's scarlet cloth cardigan, one old black calimanco petticoat, one black silk bonnet, and one small blue and white chequered apron. The above articles were stolen by a certain Sarah Onal, about nineteen years of age, fair complexion, gray eyes, straight yellow hair which hangs in her neck; had on when she went away a short striped country cotton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilted red petticoat, neither shoes nor stockings; she says she came from Montgomery county, near George town, from her aunts, and that her mother lives on the Eastern shore in Kent county.

Whoever stops and secures the articles aforesaid, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, and so in proportion for any part thereof, and a handsome additional reward for securing the thief, so that she may be brought to justice. 2 T. JOHNSON, jun.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 24th of July last, a negro woman named SUE; she is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to describe her by; as she has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a striped silk jacket, a new country made linsey woolsey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When she went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a most notorious villain who intended to pass her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ship called the Enterprise, and she was disappointed in her scheme by the ship not stopping at Annapolis; she has since, as I am informed, been seen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulaney's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by some free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; she has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays and at nights at a mulatto woman's house named Cal Needam, who lives among the French houses; she is sister to Stubbs and harbours her. Any person who will secure her in any gaol in this or any other state shall receive the above reward, and be brought home reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

THERE is at the plantation of John Grayson of Joshua, a large red and white stray BULL; the mark appears to be one under cut on the left ear only the horns seem to have a little bit cut off the ends of them. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w3

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who says he belongs to Peter Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a short well set fellow about twenty-four years of age, and speaks good English; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket and an old pair of country linen trousers. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES COOK, jun. sheriff.